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MISCELLANEA.

The British Association and Statistical Science.

[Extracts from the Earl of Harrowby's Inaugural Address to the British Association for the Advancement of Science, delivered at the Meeting in Liverpool on the 20th of September, 1854.]

I WILL now, with your permission, proceed to the consideration of some other departments of our work, such as Geography, Ethnography, and Statistics, which are more connected with my own pursuits, which, affected as they are by the character of man, the uncertainties of his will, and the accidents of his physical and moral nature, and thus being less the subjects of direct and pure experiment, seem at first sight to be hardly reducible to those fixed laws which it is the object of science to investigate and ascertain. For these reasons, indeed, among others, these branches of study formed at first no part of the scheme of the British Association, and there was some doubt about their subsequent admission.

Nevertheless, I rejoice that they were so admitted. The apprehension that they must introduce the spirit of party into our proceedings has been most honourably disappointed; and as one, who, in the capacity of a member of the legislature, have to act from time to time on the subject of some of their inquiries, I cannot but express my gratitude for the assistance which they have afforded, both by informing and forming the public mind on many important questions; and, above all, for the lesson they have taught on the importance of testing every theory by a patient collection and impartial discussion of the facts; in a word, for having imported the spirit of science into what, in the largest sense of the word, may be called politics, instead of importing the spirit of politics, in its narrower sense, into science.

What is more important than to rescue questions of this nature, such as Finance and Political Economy, for instance, in some degree at least, from the domain of party contention? And how can we better contribute to that desirable result, than by discussing the carefully collected facts in a scientific spirit on an arena within which no party passion is excited, no party allegiance is acknowledged, no party victory has to be lost or won, and when men are at liberty to convince and be convinced without risking a charge of treachery or a change of ministry as the consequence? But, in fact, these studies could not fairly have been excluded from our peripatetic university of science.

Who shall separate Political altogether from the influences of Physical Geography, or Ethnology from Physiology, or the destinies of man upon this globe from the study of his physical nature? By its employment of the doctrine of probabilities, one branch of statistics is brought into immediate contact with the higher mathematics, and the actuary is thus enabled to extract certainty in the gross out of uncertainty in the detail, and to provide man with the means of securing himself against some of the worst contingencies to which his life and property are exposed. In fact, statistics themselves are the introduction of the principle of induction into the investigation of the affairs of human life:—an operation which requires the exercise of at least the same philosophical qualities as other sciences. It is not enough in any case merely to collect facts and reduce them into a tabular form. They must be analyzed as well as compared; the accompanying circumstances must be studied (which is more difficult in moral than in material investigations), that we may be sure that we are (that is to say, in reality calling the same things by the same names) treating of the same facts under the same circumstances; and all disturbing influences must be carefully eliminated before any such pure experiment can be got at as can fairly be considered to have established a satisfactory conclusion. In some cases this is easier than in others. In regard to the probabilities of life or health, for instance, there are, at least, no passions or prejudices, no private interests at work, to interfere with the faithful accumulation of the facts, and if they be numerous enough, it might be supposed that their number would be a sufficient protection against the effect of any partial disturbances. But even here, caution, and special, as well as extensive knowledge, are required. There are disturbing influences even here,—habits of life, nature of employment, immigration or emigration, ignorance or mis-statement of age, local epidemics, &c., which leave sources of error in even the most extended investigations. Still results are attained, errors are more and more carefully watched against, and allowed for, or excluded, and more and more of certainty is gradually introduced. And here I should not omit to notice the valuable services of the Institute of Actuaries not long ago established, and who are represented in our Statistical Section. They discuss all questions to which the science of probability can be applied; and that circle is constantly extending:—assurance in all its branches, annuities, reversionary interests, the laws of population, mortality, and sickness; they publish Transactions; and what is of the greatest importance in this, as indeed in any branch of inductive science, they hold an extensive correspondence with foreign countries. In fact, they are doing for the contingencies of human life, and for materials apparently as uncertain, something like what Meteorology is doing for the winds and waves.

What shall I say to the statistics of crime, of education, of pauperism, of charity, at once and reciprocally the effect and the cause of that increasing attention to the condition of the people, which so favourably distinguishes the present age? Who can look at the mere surface of society, transparently betraying the abysses which yawn beneath, and not desire to know something of their secrets, to throw in the moral drag, and to bring to the light of day some of the phenomena, the monstrous forms of misery and vice which it holds within its dark recesses?—and who can look at these things, no longer matter of conjecture, but ascertained, classed, and tabled, without having the desire awakened or strengthened to do something towards remedying the evils thus revealed, and without feeling himself guided and assisted towards a remedy? Yet here, more than in other cases, should a man suspect himself; here should he guard himself against hasty conclusions, drawn from the first appearance of the results; for here are disturbing influences most busily at work, not only from without, but from within,—not only in the nature of the facts themselves, but in the feelings, passions, prejudices, habits, and moral constitution of the observer.

Still the tabling of the facts is of infinite importance. If they disturb, as they are sure to do, some feeling, some prejudice, some theory, some conviction, it will be felt, that any how the facts have to be accounted for; further investigation will follow; and if it appear that no correction is required, the truth will be established, and the hostile theory will, sooner or later, give way and disappear. In these things it is, of course, more than usually important that the facts to be selected for collection should be such as are, in their own nature and under the circumstances, likely to be ascertained correctly, and that the business of collection should be in the hands of those who have no bias to do it otherwise than fairly, no interest in the result; and this was, I believe, kept studiously in view by those who had the management of our great statistical work, the recent Census of our own country, which we are still studying; but, whether they were successful or not, in this respect, has already become matter of discussion.

The work itself is, undoubtedly, one of the greatest monuments that has ever been presented to a nation, as a record of its own constituent elements and conditions; compiled and commented on with singular industry, judgment, acuteness, and impartiality,—the Domesday-book of the *people* of England, as the great volume of the Conqueror was of its *surface.*

Nor can I, while speaking of statistics, avoid referring to the Statistical Congress which took place at Brussels, about this time last year; which had mainly for its object to produce uniformity among different nations in the selection of the facts which they should record, and in the manner of recording them; without which, indeed, no satisfactory comparisons can be established, no results can safely be deduced. To bring about such an uniformity absolutely is, I am afraid, hopeless; inasmuch as the grounds of difference are, in many cases, so deeply imbedded in the laws, the institutions, and the habits of the different countries, that no hammer of the statist is likely to remove them.

To understand, however, the points of difference, even if they are not removed, is, in itself, one great step towards the object. It at least prevents false conclusions, if it does not fully provide the means of establishing the true ones. It gets rid of sources of error, even if it fail of giving the full means of ascertaining truth. Take, for instance, the case of criminal statistics. We wish to ascertain the comparative prevalence of different crimes, either at different times or in different countries. For this purpose must we not know under what heads the jurists and statists of the times or countries to be compared array the various offences which are recorded; with what amounts of penalty they were visited; and with what rigour, from time to time, the penalties were enforced?

That which is called manslaughter in one country, and assassination in another, is called murder in a third. That which, in one country is punished with death, in another is visited by imprisonment. The bankruptcy which in one country is a crime, in another is a civil offence. The juvenile offences which in one country are punished by imprisonment, and swell the criminal calendar, in another are treated, as they should in many cases be, only as a subject of compassion and correction,—take no place in the criminal calendar at all.

Indeed, it is one of the difficulties which beset a large proportion of these investigations, whether into morals, health, education, or legislation, and which must always distinguish them from those which deal either with matter or defined abstractions, that, in using the same terms, we are often uncertain whether we mean the same thing; whether, in fact, when we are using the same denominations the same weights and measures are really employed. Such conferences, however, as those of Brussels tend much to limit the extent of error.

Among the objects which may best occupy the attention of the Statistical Section, at the present moment, will be the discussion of a decimal coinage, and the statistics of agricultural produce. It is important in regard to both, that by previous sifting and discussion not only the best conclusion should be arrived at, but the subject should be so familiarized to general apprehension as to secure the widest co-operation. In regard to a change in the coinage, the interests and feelings of the lower classes must be especially consulted; and, with this view, without expressing any ultimate opinion, I would recommend to those who are considering the question, the perusal of a pamphlet, full of important matter, by the late Mr. Laurie, the work of the last hours of a man of eminent knowledge and virtue, which he had hoped to be able to communicate in person, as a paper, to the present Meeting. With regard to the statistics of agriculture, the main object is to procure such a knowledge of the facts as shall guide the operations of the consumer and the merchant. I would suggest that they should be taken and published at two periods of the year, once in the spring, recording the extent of soil devoted to each kind of grain,—a fact easily ascertained; the second time as soon as the harvest is concluded,—announcing the amount of the crop, as ascertained on several specimen fields under different circumstances of soil and climate, and applying it in due proportion as a multiple to the acreage already published. A really accurate census of the harvest is, I believe, impracticable, at least within the period which would alone make it valuable for present use; and the approximation which I have suggested would, I conceive, be adequate to the purpose.

THE MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS,

REGISTERED IN THE DIVISIONS, COUNTIES, AND DISTRICTS OF ENGLAND.

The Marriages for the Quarter ended December, 1854, *and the Births and Deaths for the Quarter ended March,* 1855,

AS PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY OF THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL.

This return comprises the births and deaths registered by 2,196 registrars in all the districts of England during the Winter quarter that ended on March 31st, 1855; and the marriages in 12,110 churches or chapels, about 3,594 registered places of worship unconnected with the Established Church, and 627 superintendent registrars' offices, in the quarter that ended on December 31st, 1854.

The general result of the returns is of a mixed character; for from the excessively cold weather the mortality of the quarter is the highest on record since the commencement of the registration, while the births and marriages are above the average numbers of the seasons.

MARRIAGES.—47,666 marriages were celebrated, or 95,332 persons were married, in the last quarter of the year 1854. Although the number is less than the number for the corresponding quarter of 1853, it exceeds the average. The marriages in the year 1854 were at the rate of 856 in every 100,000 of the population, and at the rate of 1·013 in the quarter which includes Christmas, and is the season in which there is the greatest predilection for marriage in England.

The marriages have fallen off in London, in the parts of Kent round Maidstone, in Portsmouth, Plymouth, and the seaports, which have been affected by the absence of seamen in the war; in Northamptonshire, Huntingdonshire, Cornwall, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Worcestershire, Warwickshire, Yorkshire, Cumberland, and Westmorland. The marriages in Manchester and Ashton declined, but in the aggregate the marriages in Lancashire were not below the average.

Marriages, Births, and Deaths, returned in the Years 1843-55 *and in the Quarters of those Years.*

YEARS......	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848	1849	1850	1851	1852	1853	1854	1855
Marriages	123818	132249	143743	145664	135845	138230	141883	152744	154206	158782	164021	159349	...
Births	527325	540763	543521	572625	539965	563059	578159	593422	615865	624012	612377	634506	...
Deaths	346445	356933	349366	390315	423304	399833	440839	368995	395396	407138	421807	438239	...
	MARRIAGES.												
Quarters ended the last day of													
March............	25285	26387	29551	31417	27480	28398	28429	30567	32724	32977	35014	33144	...
June	31113	34268	35300	37111	35197	34721	35844	39204	38635	40092	40335	40389	...
September	28847	31675	35003	35070	32439	32995	33874	37636	37316	38400	39786	38150	...
December	38573	39919	43889	42066	40729	42116	43736	45337	45531	47313	48886	47666	...
	BIRTHS.												
March............	136837	143578	143080	145108	146453	139736	153772	144551	157286	161803	161634	160892	166186
June	131279	136941	136853	149450	139072	149760	153693	155865	159073	159031	158718	172420	...
September	128161	130078	132369	138718	127173	140359	135223	146911	150594	151222	147581	154735	...
December	131048	130166	131219	139349	127267	133204	135471	146095	148912	151956	144444	146459	...
	DEATHS.												
March............	94926	101024	104664	89484	119672	120032	105870	98430	105359	106358	118273	111970	134605
June	87234	85337	89149	90230	106718	99727	102153	92871	99458	100625	107861	102666	...
September	76792	79708	74872	101664	93435	87638	135227	85849	91499	100385	92332	113939	...
December	87493	90864	80681	108937	103479	92436	97589	91845	99080	99770	103341	109664	...

* The numbers up to 1851 have appeared in the Annual Reports.

Births.—166,186 children who were born alive had their names inscribed on the registers in the three months of January, February, and March. This number exceeds by twenty thousand the number that appears in the return for the preceding quarter, and by five thousand the numbers in the return for the corresponding first quarter of 1854. The rate of births was 3·60 per cent. The increase of births is chiefly in London, in the West Midland Counties, in the Northern Counties, and in Wales.

Increase of Population.—As the number of births was 166,186, and of the deaths 134,605, the excess indicates that the natural increase of the population was 31,581 in the first three months of the present year. In the same period 36,677, or, exclusive of 2,217 foreigners, 34,460 emigrants, left the ports of the United Kingdom at which the Government has Emigration officers. About 15,806 of the emigrants were of English origin; so that the natural increase by births would be diminished to this extent, if there were no compensating immigration of the Irish and Scottish population into England.

The emigration from the United Kingdom to the United States has fallen from 51,929 in the winter of 1851 to 36,067 in the winter quarters of 1854, and 18,427 in the corresponding quarter of the present year. The emigrants to the Australian colonies were, in the quarters that ended on March 31st, 1,003 in 1847, 2,942 in 1851, and 17,444 in 1855. The remarkable diminution in the number of emigrants from Ireland to the United States deserves attention.*

England:—Annual Rate per cent. of Marriage, Birth, and Death, during the Years* 1845-55, *and the Quarters of those Years.*

Estimated Population of England in thousands in the middle of each Year.........	16721	16925	17132	17340	17552	17766	17983	18206	18403	18616	...	
Years	1845	1846	1847	1848	1849	1850	1851	1852	1853	1854	Mean, 1845–54	1855
Marriages..................	·860	·861	·793	·797	·808	·860	·858	·872	·891	·856	·846	...
Births	3·251	3·383	3·152	3·247	3·294	3·340	3·425	3·428	3·328	3·408	3·326	...
Deaths	2·089	2·306	2·471	2·306	2·512	2·077	2·199	2·236	2·292	2·354	2·284	...
						Marriages.						
Quarters ended the last day of												
March	·721	·757	·655	·661	·661	·702	·742	·730	·775	·726	·713	...
June	·849	·882	·826	·805	·822	·888	·864	·885	·880	·872	·857	...
September	·830	·822	·751	·755	·766	·840	·822	·836	·856	·812	·809	...
December..................	1·038	·983	·940	·961	·986	1·010	1·000	1·027	1·050	1·013	1·001	...
						Births.						
March	3·491	3·498	3·488	3·252	3·575	3·321	3·567	3·582	3·576	3·523	3·487	3·602
June	3·291	3·551	3·265	3·474	3·523	3·530	3·557	3·509	3·464	3·722	3·489	...
September	3·140	3·251	2·945	3·211	3·056	3·281	3·317	3·291	3·177	3·294	3·196	...
December..................	3·103	3·256	2·938	3·038	3·053	3·253	3·270	3·298	3·101	3·111	3·142	...
						Deaths.						
March	2·554	2·157	2·850	2·794	2·462	2·261	2·388	2·354	2·617	2·452	2·489	2·918
June	2·144	2·144	2·506	2·313	2·341	2·107	2·224	2·221	2·354	2·216	2·257	...
September	1·776	2·382	2·163	2·005	3·057	1·917	2·015	2·185	1·988	2·425	2·191	...
December..................	1·908	2·545	2·389	2·108	2·199	2·045	2·176	2·165	2·219	2·330	2·208	...

* The table may be read thus, without reference to the decimal points:—In the year 1848, to 100,000 of the population of England there were 797 marriages, 3,247 births, and 2,306 deaths registered. The annual rates of marriage in each of the four quarters were ·661, ·805, ·755, and ·961 per cent.; the rates of death 2·794, 2·313, 2·005, and 2·108 per cent. In reading the population on the first line add three ciphers (000). The three months January, February, March, contain 90, in leap year 91 days; the three months April, May, June, 91 days; each of the two last quarters of the year 92 days. For this inequality a correction has been made in the calculation.

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* From a Return with which the Registrar-General has been favoured by the Emigration Commissioners.

The Prices of Provisions, and the Weather.—The cost of food and the state of trade influence the number of the births, deaths, and marriages, and, as well as the weather, produce great changes in the condition of the population. The price of wheat has been more than 50 per cent. higher than it was in the quarter of 1853 that ended on March 31st, but 9*s.* 7*d.* per quarter lower than it was in the beginning of 1854. Beef is 25 per cent. dearer than it was in 1853, and 7 per cent. dearer than it was in 1854. Mutton has been cheaper than it was in 1853, and so have been potatoes. The meteorology, and all the peculiar characteristics of the severe weather, are described by Mr. Glaisher, p. 295.

The Average Prices of Consols, of Wheat, Meat, and Potatoes, also the Average Quantity of Wheat sold and imported Weekly, in each of the nine Quarters ended March 31*st*, 1855.

Quarters ended	Average Price of Consols (for Money.)	Average Price of Wheat per Quarter in England and Wales.	Wheat sold in the 290 Cities and Towns in England and Wales making Returns.	Wheat and Wheat Flour entered for Home Consumption at Chief Ports of Great Britain.	Average Prices of Meat per lb. at Leadenhall and Newgate Markets (by the Carcase).		Average Prices of Potatoes (York Regents) per Ton at Waterside Market, Southwark.
			Average Number of Quarters weekly.		Beef.	Mutton.	
	£						
1853 Mar. 31.	99$\frac{5}{8}$	45*s.* 7*d.*	95,115	63,530	3$\frac{3}{4}$*d.*—5$\frac{1}{4}$*d.* Mean 4$\frac{1}{2}$*d.*	4$\frac{3}{4}$*d.*—6$\frac{3}{4}$*d.* Mean 5$\frac{3}{4}$*d.*	110*s.*—145*s.* Mean 127*s.* 6*d.*
June 30.	100$\frac{4}{8}$	44*s.* 6*d.*	84,559	82,623	4*d.*—5$\frac{3}{4}$*d.* Mean 4$\frac{7}{8}$*d.*	5*d.*—6$\frac{3}{4}$*d.* Mean 5$\frac{7}{8}$*d.*	110*s.*—145*s.* Mean 127*s.* 6*d.*
Sept. 30.	97	51*s.* 10*d.*	86,087	120,020	4$\frac{1}{4}$*d.*—6*d.* Mean 5$\frac{1}{8}$*d.*	5*d.*—7$\frac{1}{4}$*d.* Mean 6$\frac{1}{8}$*d.*	110*s.*—125*s.* Mean 117*s.* 6*d.*
Dec. 31.	93$\frac{6}{8}$	69*s.* 10*d.*	79,002	91,627	4*d.*—6*d.* Mean 5*d.*	4$\frac{1}{4}$*d.*—7*d.* Mean 5$\frac{3}{8}$*d.*	135*s.*—165*s.* Mean 150*s.*
1854 Mar. 31.	91	79*s.* 6*d.*	60,022	103,519	4$\frac{1}{4}$*d.*—6$\frac{1}{4}$*d.* Mean 5$\frac{1}{4}$*d.*	4$\frac{1}{2}$*d.*—7*d.* Mean 5$\frac{3}{4}$*d.*	120*s.*—160*s.* Mean 140*s.*
June 30.	88$\frac{5}{8}$	78*s.* 4*d.*	55,842	103,331	4$\frac{1}{2}$*d.*—6$\frac{1}{4}$*d.* Mean 5$\frac{3}{8}$*d.*	4$\frac{3}{4}$*d.*—6$\frac{3}{4}$*d.* Mean 5$\frac{3}{4}$*d.*	137*s.*—172*s.* Mean 155*s.*
Sept. 30.	93$\frac{7}{8}$	63*s.* 10*d.*	56,389	48,135	4$\frac{3}{4}$*d.*—6$\frac{3}{4}$*d.* Mean 5$\frac{3}{4}$*d.*	5*d.*—7*d.* Mean 6*d.*	75*s.*—85*s.* Mean 80*s.*
Dec. 31.	93$\frac{6}{8}$	68*s.* 0*d.*	128,783	19,513	4$\frac{1}{2}$*d.*—6$\frac{3}{4}$*d.* Mean 5$\frac{5}{8}$*d.*	5*d.*—7*d.* Mean 6*d.*	95*s.*—105*s.* Mean 100*s.*
1855 Mar. 31.	91$\frac{7}{8}$	69*s.* 11*d.*	88,000	33,821	4$\frac{3}{4}$*d.*—6$\frac{1}{2}$*d.* Mean 5$\frac{5}{8}$*d.*	4$\frac{3}{4}$*d.*—6$\frac{1}{2}$*d.* Mean 5$\frac{5}{8}$*d.*	105*s.*—120*s.* Mean 112*s* 6*d.*
Col.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Note.—The total number of quarters of wheat sold in England and Wales for the 13 weeks ended March 31st, 1853, 1,236,493; for the 13 weeks ended June 30th, 1853, 1,099,261; for the 13 weeks ended September 30th, 1853, 1,119,128; for the 14 weeks ended December 31st, 1853, 1,106,027; for the 13 weeks ended March 31st, 1854, 780,282; for the 13 weeks ended June 30th, 1854, 725,946; for the 13 weeks ended September 30th, 1854, 733,059; for the 13 weeks ended December 31st, 1854, 1,674,173; and for the 13 weeks ended March 31st, 1855, 1,143,999. The total number of quarters entered for Home Consumption was, respectively, 825,886; 1,074,095; 1,560,255; 1,191,149; 1,345,743; 1,343,305; 625,755; 253,669; and 439,676.

Columns 2, 3, and 4 are compiled from the official returns published in the London Gazette; columns 1, 5, 6, and 7 are derived from the London market returns published in the Economist.

State of the Public Health.—The health of the population generally has been bad; and the mortality has greatly exceeded the average. 134,605 deaths have been registered, which is 20,000 in excess of the corrected average of the winter quarters. This addition to the ordinary mortality of winter, which is in England the most fatal season, is referable to the low temperature, with the consequent hard times, against which it is difficult for the poorer classes to make an adequate provision; and in other countries, where there is no such system of relief as is administered under the English poor law, the suffering and the mortality are much greater in severe seasons than they are in England.

Persons of advanced ages among all classes have been cut off in great numbers, and have thus fallen before they had passed through the evening of life. Young children have also died in considerable numbers. Bronchitis and the congestive diseases of the lungs have been the immediate causes of death. The frost, which braces the nerves of the hardy and strong, chills the veins of the aged and weakly. The temperature of the night falls, as Mr. Glaisher shows, 11° on an average below the temperature of the day; and it is in the night undoubtedly that the respiratory organs are most frequently injured, when the water freezes in the bedrooms of houses that are not warmed by fires, or by warm air diffused by Dr. Arnott's and other admirable inventions.

The mortality in the country districts was at the annual rate of 26 deaths in 1,000 living; in the town districts at the rate of 32 in 1,000 living; out of equal populations, there were six funerals in the towns to every five funerals in the country districts; and the town population is increasing by immigration much faster than the country population; so that, unless measures for the improvement of the health of the artisans, the tradesmen, and the professional and wealthy classes in towns, are immediately adopted, the lives of many, and the vigor and energies of large masses of the English population, will be lost, or for ever impaired.

Deaths in the Winter Quarters.

	1845	1846	1847	1848	1849	1850	1851	1852	1853	1854	Total 1845–54	1855
In 117 Districts, comprising the chief towns...	49996	43850	56105	57710	51017	46066	52333	52408	57092	56300	522877	64896
In 511 Districts, comprising chiefly small towns and country parishes	54668	45634	63567	62322	54853	52364	53026	53950	61181	55670	557235	69709
Total......	104664	89484	119672	120032	105870	98430	105359	106358	118273	111970	1080112	134605

Population, Deaths, and Mortality per cent. in the Winter Quarters, 1845-55.

	Population Enumerated.		Deaths in 10 Winter Quarters, 1845-54.	Annual Rate of Mortality of 10 Winter Quarters, 1845-54.	Annual Rate of Mortality in the Winter Quarter 1855.
	June 6–7th, 1841.	March 31st, 1851.			
In 117 Districts, comprising the chief towns	6,612,958	7,886,473	522,877	2·724	3·199
In 511 Districts, comprising chiefly small towns and country parishes	9,301,190	10,041,136	557,235	2·246	2·632
All England	15,914,148	17,927,609	1,080,112	2·489	2·918

The 134,605 deaths do not include deaths that have occurred at sea during the quarter, and have been entered upon the marine register, neither do they include the deaths among our soldiers abroad, as no provision has yet been made for placing the names of the men who die in the service of their country abroad, on the national registers.

The excess of mortality in the quarter is diffused over the whole kingdom; nor is it evident that the northern have suffered more than the southern counties. The deaths in London exceeded by 3,222, or one-fifth part, the deaths in the winter quarter of 1854; the deaths in the rest of England were 19,413, or nearly in the same degree in excess of that season. In the South-Eastern Counties the deaths were 11,253 in the place of 8,446. The Epsom district suffered from scarlatina; Guildford from small-pox and measles; Farnham from fever, measles, hooping-cough, and diarrhœa. The deaths, for the first time, exceed the births in Farnham. In the Bexley sub-district, in Kent, there were as many as forty cases of small-pox at one time: only those unvaccinated died. Scarlatina prevailed in Folkstone, Elham, Portsmouth, the Isle of Wight, Kintbury, Faringdon, and Fyfield. In the barracks at Winchester, occupied by about 2,000 men, chiefly recruits and invalid depôts, 40 men have died, chiefly of acute pulmonary complaints. 46 deaths occurred in the new military hospital, Portsea. Small-pox, imported, it is believed, by the Essex Rifles, was the cause of 6 deaths in Windsor, where also 2 children died in February of choleraic diarrhœa in a cleanly country cottage.

The South Midland Counties suffered from scarlatina and fever in several districts. In Oxford 25 deaths occurred from small-pox, and the deaths exceeded the births in number. In Cambridge the mortality was high. In Leighton Buzzard the deaths were nearly double the average.

In some districts of the Eastern Counties measles, small-pox, and hooping-cough prevailed. The mortality was high in Norwich and several other places, but the mortality was not more than a sixth part higher than it was in 1853. The mortality in the South-Western Division, where the climate is milder, rose to the same extent. In Salisbury the deaths in the winter quarters of 1853 and 1855 were 77 and 78; and the same result is noticeable in districts all over the country, which must have been exposed to nearly the same degree of cold as the districts in which the cold winter proved most fatal. Cold, under the shelter of houses in civilized states, only destroys people indirectly, by inducing diseases; is chiefly fatal to the aged or feeble; and it arrests some classes of diseases; so that, under certain circumstances, the mortality of a district may be lower in a cold than it is in a mild winter.

Influenza was epidemic in Saint Agnes, Truro; typhus in Lerrin, Liskeard; Plymouth and the surrounding districts are still in an unsatisfactory sanitory state. In Bath, Clifton, and Cheltenham, the mortality was above the average.

The West Midland Counties suffered somewhat less than the counties of the previous division. The mortality was high in Hereford, where measles was epidemic, and somewhat above the average in Gloucester, Shrewsbury, Stafford, Worcester, and Warwick. 2,101 deaths were registered in Birmingham and Aston; 103 less than the deaths in the winter quarter of 1854, but 359 more than the deaths in the winter quarter of 1853.

In the North Midland Counties the mortality was raised to nearly the same extent (one-seventh) as in the other Midland Counties; the districts of Leicester, Lincoln, Nottingham, and Derby, exhibited little or no increase. Scarlatina, measles, and hooping cough prevailed extensively in Lincolnshire.

Cheshire exhibited no increase; Lancashire only a slight increase in the mortality. 3,678 deaths were registered in Liverpool and West Derby; 3,262 in Manchester and Salford; the latter number being considerably above the average.

Yorkshire suffered less than other divisions. In Leeds and Hunslet, where 1,818 deaths were registered, the mortality was below the average of the place; and in Sheffield and York the mortality was about the average.

Measles and scarlatina prevailed to some extent in the Northern Counties; but the mortality was not raised one-thirteenth part above the average. In Monmouthshire and Wales the same diseases were epidemic, and the mortality was raised about one-sixth above the mortality of the winter of 1853. The registrar of Wrexham says, "The severity of the winter, and the high price of provisions of all kinds, have had a considerable effect on the health of young and old people."

Marriages Registered in the Quarters ended 31*st December*, 1852-54; *Births and Deaths Registered in the Quarters ended* 31*st March*, 1853-55, *in the Divisions of England.*

DIVISIONS.	Area in Statute Acres.	Population, 1851.	MARRIAGES			BIRTHS			DEATHS		
			Registered in the Quarter ended the last Day of								
			December			March			March		
			1852.	1853.	1854.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1853.	1854.	1855.
ENGLAND	37,324.915	17,927,609	47,313	48,886	47,666	161,634	160,892	166,186	118,273	111,970	134,605
Divisions.											
I. London	78,029	2,362,236	7,097	7,287	6,997	21,167	22,289	22,821	16,013	16,383	19,605
II. South Eastern Counties	4,065,105	1,628,386	3,988	3,948	3,677	13,891	13,594	13,669	9,432	8,446	11,253
III. South Midland Counties	3,201,290	1,234,332	3,096	3,104	2,999	10,824	10,183	10,219	7,572	6,547	8,693
IV. Eastern Counties	3,214,099	1,113,982	3,003	3,223	3,124	9,447	8,878	9,521	6,559	6,104	7,659
V. South Western Counties	4,994,490	1,803,291	3,945	3,896	3,853	14,904	14,358	14,575	11,201	9,907	13,183
VI. West Midland Counties	3,865,332	2,136,573	5,958	6,538	6,402	20,063	20,875	21,136	14,864	14,993	16,981
VII. North Midland Counties	3,540,797	1,215,501	2,963	3,047	3,031	10,613	10,462	10,703	7,494	7,227	8,253
VIII. North Western Counties	2,000,227	2,488,438	7,247	7,170	7,211	24,710	25,166	25,847	19,611	18,506	20,820
IX. Yorkshire	3,654,636	1,789,047	5,063	5,358	4,856	17,274	16,598	17,374	11,649	11,194	12,268
X. Northern Counties	3,492,322	969,126	2,113	2,261	2,404	8,895	8,677	9,759	6,025	5,568	6,813
XI. Monmouthshire and Wales	5,218,588	1,186,697	2,840	3,054	3,112	9,846	9,812	10,562	7,853	7,095	9,077

On the Meteorology of England and Scotland during the Quarter ended March 31st, 1855. By JAMES GLAISHER, ESQ., F.R.S., *Sec. of the British Meteorological Society.*

From January 1st to January 9th the weather was very warm, and the mean daily excess of temperature was 11° nearly. On January 9th the temperature was as high as 50°, and on January 10th it decreased to 26°; January 10th, 11th, 12th, and 13th, were days of average temperature; on the 14th a very cold period set in, and continued with great severity until February 24th; on some days, about the middle of February, the defect of temperature was as large as 15°, 16°, 17°, and 18°, on several consecutive days; and the mean daily defect for the 42 days ended February 24th was 9°·5; this long period was followed by a few days differing but little from their average temperatures; but on March 6th the cold again set in, and continued, with the exception of the days from the 16th to the 20th, to the end of the month. The average daily defect amounting to 6°.

In January the temperature was as low as 13° and 14° at different places on different days. In February it was as low as 3° to 10° at many places in several instances. The lowest temperature experienced about London was 7°, but the extreme lowest temperature was noticed at Berkhampstead, on February 18th, and was 0°·8; on the same night it was 2°·5 at Belvoir Castle; and it was low everywhere.

The mean temperature of the air at Greenwich for the quarter ended February, constituting the three winter months, was 35°·2, being 2°·5 below the average of 84 years.

1855. Months.	Temperature of										Elastic Force of Vapour.		Weight of Vapour in a Cubic Foot of Air.	
	Air.			Evaporation.		Dew Point.		Air—Daily Range.		Water of the Thames.				
	Mean.	Diff. from Average of 84 Years.	Diff. from Average of 14 Years.	Mean.	Diff. from Average of 14 Years.	Mean.	Diff. from Average of 14 Years.	Mean.	Diff. from Average of 14 Years.		Mean.	Diff. from Average of 14 Years.	Mean.	Diff. from Average of 14 Years.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	In	In.	Gr.	Gr.
Jan. ……	34·9	−1·0	−3·5	33·8	−3·5	31 7	−3·5	7·8	−0·5	40·8	·200	−·025	2·4	−0·2
Feb. ……	29·4	−8·9	−9·5	28·8	−8·5	26·7	−8 0	11·5	+0·8	35·0	·165	−·058	2·0	−0·6
Mar. ……	37·9	−3·0	−4·1	36·2	−4·9	33·6	−2·2	14·3	−0·2	…	·212	−·018	2·5	−0·2
Mean……	34·1	−4·3	−5·7	32·9	−5·6	30 7	−4·6	11·2	0·0	…	·192	−·034	2·3	−0·3

1855. Months.	Degree of Humidity.		Reading of Barometer.		Weight of a Cubic Foot of Air.		Rain.		Daily Horizontal Movement of the Air.	Reading of Thermometer on Grass.				
										Number of Nights it was			Lowest Reading at Night.	Highest Reading at Night.
	Mean.	Diff. from Average of 14 Years.	Mean.	Diff. from Average of 14 Years.	Mean.	Diff. from Average of 14 Years.	Amnt.	Diff. from Average of 40 Years.		At or below 30°.	Between 30° and 40°.	Above 40°.		
			In.	In.	Gr.	Gr.	In.	In.	Miles.				°	°
Jan. ……	91	+ 2	29·998	+·271	558	+ 9	1·0	−0·8	72	21	6	4	18·0	43·2
Feb. ……	91	+ 4	29·593	−·177	557	+ 8	1·4	−0·3	75	21	7	0	10·0	35·0
Mar. ……	86	− 4	29·535	−·277	546	− 1	1·5	−0·1	102	22	9	0	15·8	35·0
Mean……	89	− 3	29·709	−·061	554	+ 5	Sum 1·3	Sum −0·4	83	Sum 64	Sum 22	Sum 4	10·0	43·2

Note.—In reading this table it will be borne in mind that the sign (−) minus signifies below the average, and that the sign (+) plus signifies above the average.

Meteorological Table, Quarter ended March 31st, 1855.

NAMES OF STATIONS.	Mean Pressure of Dry Air reduced to the Level of the Sea.	Mean Temperature of the Air.	Highest Reading of the Thermometer.	Lowest Reading of the Thermometer.	Mean Daily Range of Temperature.	Mean Monthly Range of Temperature.	Range of Temperature in the Quarter.	WIND. Mean estimated Strength.	WIND. General Direction.	Mean Amount of Cloud.	RAIN. Number of Days on which it fell.	RAIN. Amount collected.	Mean Degree of Humidity.
	in.	°	°	°	°	°	°					in.	
Jersey	29·662	38·3	52·0	23·0	6·2	34·7	29·0	1·7	N.E. & E.	6·9	28	7·8	91
Falmouth	....	39·4	59·0	16·0	9·7	33·0	43·0	1·8	N. & N.E.	7·3	38	8·1	....
Truro	29·647	38·5	55·0	10·0	12·1	35·7	45·0	1·4	E.	7·4	44	4·4	89
Teignmouth	29·686	36·9	55·0	20·0	8·5	28·2	35·0	0·6	N.E.	7·1	39	6·7	86
Exeter	29·701	36·8	55·0	14·0	12·2	32·7	41·0	2·3	E.	4·8	30	4·1	83
Newport	29·693	35·9	56·4	18·0	10·0	32·9	38·4	2·1	N.E.	7·7	32	5·4	86
Worthing	29·718	35·1	51·4	18·0	7·4	25·4	33·4	1·0	N.E.	6·4	31	3·0	87
Clifton	29·697	34·5	55·3	11·5	9·7	32·8	43·8	0·6	N.E.	7·1	46	4·0	90
Royal Observatory	29·685	34·1	57·8	11·1	11·2	35·6	46·7	....	N.E.	8·0	43	3·9	89
Somerset House	....	35·4	54·0	16·0	9·9	30·0	38·0	....	N.E.	....	....	....	85
Oxford	29·723	34·5	56·5	7·5	11·0	35·2	49·0	1·4	Var.	7·8	25	3·1	89
Royston	29·737	33·5	59·2	8·8	12·8	35·9	50·4	....	Var.	7·5	60	4·3	87
Bedford	29·727	34·6	55·7	7·5	9·6	33·6	48·2	1·2	N.E.	8·0	....	2·9	87
Norwich	29·717	32·9	56·0	6·0	10·4	32·2	50·0	....	N.E.	....	30	4·2	89
Derby	29·713	34·1	53·0	10·0	10·7	31·7	43·0	....	N.E.	....	32	2·8	88
Holkham	29·693	33·5	52·5	10·0	10·5	31·5	42·5	1·1	N.E.	6·9	37	5·5	91
Nottingham	29·745	33·8	53·7	6·1	11·4	32·9	47·0	0·7	E. N.E.	7·7	49	3·1	89
Gainsborough	29·730	33·9	51·0	5·0	8·5	30·7	46·0	0·3	Var.	6·7	33	3·7	81
Warrington	29·716	34·3	51·3	10·9	10·6	31·9	40·4	0·4	Var.	6·4	37	4·8	85
Liverpool	29·764	36·1	51·4	19·6	7·2	22·6	31·8	1·0	Var.	7·4	22	3·5	82
Wakefield	29·710	34·2	54·8	5·2	12·2	34·9	49·6	1·5	N.E. & W.	7·8	54	3·9	89
York	29·696	32·5	50·0	1·5	9·6	29·5	48·5	....	N.	....	....	3·7	91
Scarborough	29·733	34·8	54·0	16·5	6·4	22·8	37·5	....	N.E.	....	35	4·7	84
North Shields	29·782	34·1	51·7	7·0	7·5	26·8	44·7	2·3	Var.	6·8	58	11·2	92
Arbroath	29·758	32·8	50·0	4·0	11·7	30·3	46·0	0·9	N.W.	6·6	43	6·0	76

REVENUE.

An Abstract of the Net Produce of the Revenue of the United Kingdom *in the Years and Quarters ended* 30*th June,* 1854 *and* 1855; *showing the Increase or Decrease thereof.—(Continued from page* 195.)

Sources of Revenue.	Years ended 30th June.			
	1854.	1855.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Customs	20,284,369	21,242,795	958,426	....
Excise	15,206,380	16,976,397	1,770,017	....
Stamps	6,916,320	7,187,892	271,572	....
Taxes	3,160,665	2,937,239	....	223,426
Property Tax	6,370,500	11,456,171	5,085,671	....
Post Office	1,247,000	1,239,424	....	7,576
Crown Lands	325,000	270,572	....	54,428
Miscellaneous	960,572	901,904	....	58,668
Totals	54,470,806	62,212,394	8,085,686	344,098
			Net Increase £7,741,588	

Sources of Revenue.	Quarters ended 30th June.			
	1854.	1855.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Customs	5,221,445	5,465,466	244,021	....
Excise	3,978,299	4,613,568	635,269	....
Stamps	1,773,358	1,828,300	54,942	....
Taxes	1,515,304	1,316,400	....	198,904
Property Tax	1,976,355	2,177,889	201,534	....
Post Office	384,000	289,267	....	94,733
Crown Lands	65,000	63,000	....	2,000
Miscellaneous	160,326	325,772	165,446	....
Totals	15,074,087	16,079,662	1,301,212	295,637
			Net Increase £1,005,575	

An Account showing the Net Revenue and other Receipts of the Quarter ended the 30th of June, 1855; *the Application of the same, and the Charge of the Consolidated Fund for the said Quarter, together with the Surplus or Deficiency upon such Charge.*

		£
Surplus balance beyond the charge of the Consolidated Fund, for the quarter ended March 31st, 1855, viz.:—		
Great Britain ..		
Ireland	£119,180	
		119,180
Net Income received in the quarter ended June 30th, 1855, as shown in page 297		16,079,662
Amount received in part of Loan of £16,000,000		6,306,000
Amount of Exchequer Bills (Ways and Means) issued in the quarter ended June 30th, 1855		1,740,000
Amount received in the quarter ended June 30th, 1855, in repayment of advances for Public Works, &c.		335,633
		24,580,475
Balance, being the deficiency on the 30th June, 1855, upon the charge of the Consolidated Fund in Great Britain, to meet the Dividends and other Charges payable in the quarter to September 30th, 1855, and for which Exchequer Bills (Deficiency) will be issued in that quarter		3,306,433
		£27,886,908

		£
Amount applied out of the net income for the quarter ended June 30th, 1855, to redemption of Exchequer Bills (Deficiency) for the quarter ended March 31st, 1855		3,467,094
Amount applied to redemption of Ways and Means Bills issued in the quarter ended March 31st, 1855		1,000,000
Net amount applied to supply services in the quarter ended June 30th, 1855:—		
Out of the Consolidated Fund	£13,470,162	
Out of Exchequer Bills (Ways and Means) ..	1,740,000	
		15,210,162
Charge of the Consolidated Fund for the quarter ended June 30th, 1855, viz.:—		
Interest of the Permanent Debt	5,961,624	
Terminable Debt	662,980	
Interest of Exchequer Bills (Deficiency)	6,535	
Ditto (Ways and Means)	7,519	
The Civil List	100,020	
Other charges on Consolidated Fund	334,331	
Advances for Public Works, &c.	245,736	
Ditto, Sardinian Loan	500,000	
		7,818,745
Surplus Balance beyond the charge of the Consolidated Fund, for the quarter ended June 30th, 1855, viz.:—		
Great Britain		
Ireland	390,907	
		390,907
		£27,886,908

CORN.

Average Prices of Corn per Imperial Quarter in England and Wales, during each Week of the Second Quarter of 1855; *together with the Monthly and Quarterly Average*—(*Continued from p.* 197.)

[Communicated by H. F. Jadis, Esq., Comptroller of Corn Returns.]

Weeks ended on a Saturday, 1855.	Weekly Average.					
	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
	s. *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*
April 7	68 5	30 8	24 11	42 2	40 8	37 9
„ 14	68 4	31 1	25 10	39 11	41 2	39 2
„ 21	68 8	31 5	25 10	38 11	41 5	36 10
„ 28	68 4	31 6	25 9	40 10	41 6	39 2
Average for April	68 5	31 2	25 7	40 5	41 2	38 2¾
May 5	69 5	31 3	26 0	38 0	41 7	38 7
„ 12	73 4	31 10	26 11	40 9	43 2	40 2
„ 19	76 1	32 5	27 9	44 3	44 5	42 4
„ 26	76 10	32 11	28 1	44 5	45 2	40 3
Average for May	73 11	32 1	27 2	41 10	43 7	40 4
June 2	77 7	33 2	28 2	44 7	46 4	42 3
„ 9	77 5	33 11	28 10	47 4	46 1	42 1
„ 16	77 5	34 0	28 7	45 10	46 6	43 6
„ 23	76 7	34 3	29 3	45 9	47 1	43 1
„ 30	75 11	34 3	28 8	45 6	46 6	43 8
Average for June	76 11¾	33 11	28 8	45 9½	46 6	42 11
Average for the Quarter ..	73 4¾	32 6	27 3	42 11	43 11½	40 8

STOCKS AND SHARES.

Fluctuations in the Stock and Share Markets during the Months of April, May, and and June, 1855.—(*Continued from p.* 197.)

Stocks and Shares.	Amt. of Share.	Amt. Paid.	Price on the			Highest Price during the Months of			Lowest Price during the Months of		
			2 April.	2 May.	1 June.	April.	May.	June.	April.	May.	June.
Consols	...	...	92⅝	88 9/16	91⅛ x. d.	92¾	92⅞	92	88⅛	88⅝	90½
Exchequer Bills	...	...	7*s.* P.	8*s.* 6*d.* Pm.	17*s.* 6*d.* Pm.	10 Pm.	5*s.* Pm.	23*s.*	4*s.* Pm.	19*s.* Pm.	13*s.*
Railways.											
Brighton	Stock	100	98	97¾	102	99½	102½	104	97½	97⅝	100½
Caledonian	„	100	62	59	65	62	65¾	65	58¾	58½	62⅛
Eastern Counties	„	20	11½	11⅛	12½	11⅜	12⅝	12½	11⅛	11⅛	12⅛
Great Northern	„	100	88½	89½	93	89¼	93¼	94½	88	89	92¼
Great Western	„	100	65¼	63½	68½	65½	69¼	69	62¾	62¾	67
London & North-Western	„	100	99¾	97½	103½	99¾	104½	104¾	97	96⅝	101
Midland	„	100	69⅝	68¼	75	69⅞	75⅜	75⅝	68	68	73¼
Lancashire and Yorkshire	„	100	76¼	75⅜	82	76¼	83	82⅝	75	75	81¼
North Staffordshire	20	17½	13	12½	12¾	13	12⅞	12⅞	12⅜	12	12½
South-Eastern	Stock	100	60¾	59¼	63¼	61	64	64¼	59½	59⅛	61
South-Western	„	100	83	79¼	85	83½	85½	85½	79½	79½	83½
York, Newcastle, & Berwick	„	100	71⅛	70¾	75½	72	76	76½	70½	70	74
York and North Midland..	„	100	49	47¾	52½	49¼	52¾	52½	47½	47½	50½
Northern of France	20	16	35	34¼	36¾	35⅛	36⅞	37½	34¼	34¼	35½
East Indian	20	20	22½	24	25	24⅛	25⅛	25¾	22½	24	24¾

CURRENCY.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, c. 32, for each Week ended on a Saturday, for the Second Quarter of 1855.—(*Continued from p.* 199.)

[Compiled from the "Bankers' Magazine."]

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Date.	Notes Issued.	Notes in hands of Public.	Government Debt.	Other Securities.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.
1855.	£	£	£	£	£	£
April 7 ...	28,392,500	19,812,360	11,015,100	2,984,900	14,392,500	...
„ 14 ...	28,351,365	20,383,830	11,015,100	2,984,900	14,351,365	...
„ 21 ...	28,372,290	20,282,865	11,015,100	2,984,900	14,372,290	...
„ 28 ...	28,791,785	20,359,680	11,015,100	2,984,900	14,791,785	...
May 5 ...	28,911,030	20,168,430	11,015,100	2,984,900	14,911,030	...
„ 12 ...	29,336,510	19,919,335	11,015,100	2,984,900	15,336,510	...
„ 19 ...	29,902,550	19,621,940	11,015,100	2,984,900	15,902,550	...
„ 26 ...	30,337,685	19,617,315	11,015,100	2,984,900	16,337,685	...
June 2 ...	31,083,175	19,740,205	11,015,100	2,984,900	17,083,175	...
„ 9 ...	31,056,945	19,451,172	11,015,100	2,984,900	17,056,945	...
„ 16 ...	31,350,395	19,536,195	11,015,100	2,984,900	17,350,395	...
„ 23 ...	31,429,435	19,542,125	11,015,100	2,984,900	17,429,435	...

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Date.	Proprietors' Capital.	Rest.	Public Deposits.	Other Deposits.	Seven Day and other Bills.	Total Dr.
1855.	£	£	£	£	£	£
April 7 ...	14,553,000	3,085,593	6,008,895	11,396,875	904,839	35,949,202
„ 14 ...	14,553,000	3,123,446	2,720,640	14,233,796	947,721	35,578,603
„ 21 ...	14,553,000	3,127,862	4,450,664	13,019,567	928,357	36,079,450
„ 28 ...	14,553,000	3,131,759	4,468,013	13,173,482	972,072	36,298,326
May 5 ...	14,553,000	3,136,435	4,337,590	12,645,651	1,090,536	35,763,212
„ 12 ...	14,553,000	3,165,785	2,733,908	12,205,207	1,028,140	33,686,040
„ 19 ...	14,553,000	3,170,300	3,358,272	12,230,771	991,720	34,304,063
„ 26 ...	14,553,000	3,172,157	5,196,161	11,932,316	1,020,359	35,873,993
June 2 ...	14,553,000	3,112,943	5,211,168	13,282,876	985,884	37,145,871
„ 9 ...	14,553,000	3,114,923	5,447,207	13,168,985	1,036,692	37,320,807
„ 16 ...	14,553,000	3,123,055	5,586,754	13,307,714	1,034,770	37,605,293
„ 23 ...	14,553,000	3,126,279	6,486,685	13,224,470	986,492	38,376,926

Date.	Government Securities.	Other Securities.	Notes.	Gold and Silver Coin.	Total Cr.
1855.	£	£	£	£	£
April 7 ...	13,026,749	13,655,995	8,580,140	686,318	35,949,202
„ 14 ...	13,673,713	13,266,068	7,967,535	671,287	35,578,603
„ 21 ...	14,274,373	13,032,442	8,089,425	683,210	36,079,450
„ 28 ...	14,214,373	12,944,224	8,432,105	707,624	36,298,326
May 5 ...	13,591,373	12,721,050	8,742,600	708,189	35,763,212
„ 12 ...	11,016,374	12,543,800	9,417,175	708,691	33,686,040
„ 19 ...	10,823,132	12,455,155	10,280,610	745,166	34,304,063
„ 26 ...	12,110,721	12,315,806	10,720,370	727,096	35,873,993
June 2 ...	12,677,816	12,419,158	11,342,970	705,927	37,145,871
„ 9 ...	12,702,488	12,305,431	11,605,775	707,113	37,320,807
„ 16 ...	12,681,068	12,399,704	11,814,200	710,321	37,605,293
„ 23 ...	12,896,068	12,853,957	11,887,310	739,591	38,376,926